

40.0.0 General MA Requirements

40.1.0 Definitions

Medicaid, also known as Medical Assistance, MA, and Title 19, is a state/federal program that helps low income people pay their medical bills. A person is eligible if s/he meets all non-financial and financial requirements.

40.1.1 Family MA

Family MA is for:

1. Individuals under age 19.
2. Pregnant women.
3. Parents and caretaker relatives of children under age 19.

The following are types of Family MA:

- AFDC-MA.
- AFDC-Related MA.
- Healthy Start (26.0.0).
- BadgerCare (12.0.0).
- Foster Care (13.0.0).

40.1.2 EBD MA

EBD MA is elderly, blind, disabled MA. The client must be:

1. 65 or older, **or**
2. Blind or disabled as determined by the Disability Determination Bureau (DDB).

There are special rules for residents of an institution for mental disease (IMD) under age 21 (10.1.1.1).

The following are types of EBD MA:

- Institutional MA (10.0.0).
- Non-institutional EBD MA.
- Community Waivers (25.0.0).
- Medicaid Purchase Plan (MAPP) (33.0.0).
- 1619 (19.5.0).
- Katie Beckett (19.6.0).
- Medicare beneficiaries (27.0.0).
- SSI.

40.1.3 Special Status MA

Several categories of MA do not fit into either the Family or EBD categories of MA. Qualifications are unique for each category of MA, and the amount of benefits may vary. The following are types of Special Status MA:

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- 40.1.3 Special Status MA (cont.)
- TB-Related (19.7.0).
 - Adoption Assistance.
 - Wisconsin Well Woman Medicaid (39.0.0).
 - Emergency Services (2.3.0).
 - Family Planning Waiver (42.0.0).

40.2.0 Non-Financial

These requirements apply to all types of MA, unless specifically stated otherwise. The client must:

1. Provide a Social Security Number (SSN) or be willing to apply for one.

If the caretaker is unwilling to provide or apply for the SSN of a minor or dependent 18-year-old, the person who does not have the SSN is ineligible.

Do not require an SSN for:

- Continuously eligible newborns.
- Pre-adoptive infants living in a foster home.
- Unqualified aliens receiving emergency services.

2. Be a Wisconsin resident (1.0.0).
3. Be a U.S. citizen or qualified alien (2.0.0). This does not apply to aliens receiving emergency services (2.3.0).
4. Be living in the household.

A household is all the people living in or temporarily absent from the same residence. In addition to regular household members, include:

- Huber law prisoners who are released from jail to attend to the needs of their families.
- People in a community residential confinement program. The Department of Corrections (DOC) electronically monitors them.
- Those in military service. Answer all non-financial eligibility questions as if s/he were in the home. Do not include him/her in the MA fiscal test group (FTG) or count his/her income or assets.

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40.2.0 Non-Financial (cont.)

Do not include the following in the household:

- Inmates of a public institution. “Public institution” means an institution that is the responsibility of a governmental unit or over which a governmental unit exercises administrative control. The term “public institution” does not include a medical institution (10.1.0), a publicly operated community residence that serves no more than 16 residents, or a child care institution in which foster care maintenance payments are made under title IV-E.

Note: The following are not publicly operated community residences, even though they may accommodate 16 or fewer residents:

- Residential facilities located on the grounds of, or immediately adjacent to, any large institution or multiple purpose complex, **or**
- Correctional or holding facilities for individuals who are prisoners, have been arrested or detained pending disposition of charges, or are held under court order as material witnesses or juveniles.

If an inmate is a prisoner in jail, prison, or other correctional institution, but resides outside of the public correctional institution for more than 24 hours at any one time, do not consider him/her an inmate for that time period (1.9.0). S/he can qualify for MA during that time period if s/he meets all other eligibility criteria.

- SSI recipients.

SSI recipients are actually receiving SSI benefits, including MA, or would be receiving benefits except for recoupment.

A client is not a SSI recipient if s/he is eligible for SSI but has not received benefits.

5. Provide information on health insurance coverage (38.3.2).
6. Sign over to the state their rights to payments from a third party for their medical expenses (7.1.0).

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40.2.0 Non-Financial (cont.)

7. Cooperate with child support. Sanction caretakers who refuse to cooperate, unless there is good cause. This sanction is applicable to anyone who is applying for Family MA or EBD MA. The Child Support Agency (CSA) will inform you in writing of those who are not cooperating.

Example. Liz, a disabled parent, is applying for MA for her and her son, Steve. She refuses to cooperate with child support. Liz meets all other non-financial and financial criteria for Family MA and EBD MA.

Liz is not eligible for EBD MA or Family MA, because she will not cooperate with child support. Even though Liz refuses to cooperate with child support, Steve remains eligible for MA.

Do not sanction minors, dependent 18 year olds, and pregnant women until two months after the pregnancy ends.

8. Cooperate with verification requests when information is deemed questionable (37.0.0).

9. Meet any additional criteria that is specific to the subprogram of MA that s/he is being tested for. Any non-financial criteria specific to a particular subprogram of MA will be listed in the appendix relating to that subprogram.

40.2.1 Additional Family Requirements

In addition to the non-financial requirements listed in 40.2.0 a client applying for Family MA must not be on strike (8.0.0). Do not sanction anyone on strike who is pregnant, a minor, over age 65, blind or disabled, or on a MA extension.

40.3.0 Financial 40.3.1 Assets

See 30.5.0 for EBD asset limits. There is no asset test for any Family MA subprogram. See 19.7.2 for TB-Related asset limits.

40.3.2 Income

See 30.5.0 for EBD income limits.

See 30.6.0 for all other MA income limits. Appendices for each type of MA explain how to determine the income that you compare to the income limits.

See 19.7.2 for TB-Related income limits.